

BOSTON RECORDER.

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY October 1, 1823.

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,

Is grateful and humble acknowledgment of the forbearance and goodness of God, the Directors of the American Education Society present their Eighth Annual Report.

They do this with mingled emotions of sorrow, solicitude, and encouragement.

Of sorrow, in memory of the DEAD.—Since the last annual meeting, several Beneficiaries, and friends, and a large number of the ministers of Christ have died. Of the Beneficiaries, Amasa Symonds, & Sam'l. Walcott. Of the most active friends, Rev. Daniel Smith and Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore. Of the ministers of Christ more than thirty. Their instructions, their example, their benevolent exertions, their prayers, their counsel and cooperation, can no longer benefit those, who were so greatly benefited by them. But we do not mourn as those without hope. This crowd of witnesses, we have reason to believe, has gone to be with him, concerning whom they testified. The dying beds, as well as the lives of those more immediately connected with this Society, illustrated the power and value of that religion, which they lived to promote, and in the belief of which, they died. While your Beneficiary, Samuel Walcott, was in the agonies of death, a Christian friend minister put his ear close to his agitated lips, and heard his last prayer: "Lord Jesus, save me—have mercy on a sinner—Saviour of sinners, have mercy—receive me—take my soul!" Nearly the last words of Dr. Moore were, after thanking his physician with his usual sweetness and serenity, for telling him that he must die,—"God is my hope, my shield and my exceeding great reward." Praying that ours may be the happiness to supply the places thus left vacant by death; to imitate the example of the departed as far as they imitated Christ; and to die with the same humble reliance on the Saviour, and with the same hope of an exceeding great reward; we must leave scenes, where we should love to linger; and present some causes of solicitude. These relate to the Beneficiaries; the state of the funds; and the increasing desolations of our country.

In regard to the Beneficiaries, the Directors cannot but feel, that in many instances, they are in danger of discouragement. Many of them are young men of delicate feelings, and slight acquaintance with the world. They would rather labour all their lives, than to receive charitable aid, if there were any other way in which they could obtain the desire of their hearts, a suitable preparation for the sacred ministry. But their early advantages of education have been small; their parents are not able to assist them; they have no wealthy relatives; they are not acquainted with men or things out of the little neighborhood, in which they have always lived. How then can they obtain an education without charitable assistance? After they have commenced their studies, they have not only the discouragements arising from the plague of their own hearts; the indiscreet conduct of their companions; and the reproaches of those who have no sympathy with them; but they soon find themselves involved in debt; they are urged to pay their debts, and they wish to do it; but all they can earn, and all they receive, not only does not enable them to do it, but if they pursue their studies, leaves them to be involved more and more. They are sometimes quite discouraged; and in these circumstances their health begins to fail. If we had time, we could state facts in this place, which would awaken compassion in hearts least susceptible of sympathy.

There is likewise cause of solicitude, in respect to our funds. Some of the most important auxiliaries have greatly fallen off, in their contributions, the last year.—But long since, more than three thousand dollars were due for arrears, on annual subscriptions; and the receipts of seven months of the last year, were more than three thousand five hundred dollars less, than the receipts of the same 7 months of the year before; and more than six thousand dollars less, than the receipts of the same months in 1819. At the same time, this statement, which has already been published in several of the religious papers, has not produced the effect, which was fondly hoped it would.

The remaining cause of solicitude is the increasing desolations of our country. All the testimony which is presented, on this subject, shall be from authentic documents. In the Narrative of the state of Religion in the Presbyterian Church for May 1823, it is thus written: "We wish continually to announce the fact, that the means of religious instruction within our bounds are inadequate, in a lamentable degree, to the demand for their employment. In the Presbytery of Niagara, there are thirty-one churches, and only 7 ministers and Licentiates. The Presbytery of Albany is among those best supplied with the ministry of the Gospel; but in 4 churches, within its bounds, more than 50,

000 souls are represented as destitute of adequate means of grace. In the extensive states of Mississippi and Louisiana, there cannot be found more than 8 or 10 Presbyterian ministers, and very few of any other denomination. The whole territory of Michigan is yet Missionary ground; while East and West Florida, with a numerous population, in a very interesting state, have no minister of our communion. At the same time, we are assured, that the deficiency is increasing. New settlements unfurnished with a Christian ministry, are forming in the west, while the demands of the east are not diminished. The wave of emigration rolls farther and farther onward, and unless God interpose, it would really seem, that our children are likely to settle on the banks of the Pacific Ocean, without the Christian Religion." In 1819 there were four hundred and eighty-one more Congregations than Clergymen, in the Presbyterian Church, and the evil has greatly increased since.

In the last and eighth annual Report of the Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination, we find a statement of the number of churches and the number of ministers, by which it appears, that "there are in the Baptist Denomination, in the United States 1035 vacant churches." In view of this fact, the Report adds—"Alas! how many churches are destitute of pastors? How many districts of our country are destitute of preaching?" "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

From the most authentic accounts, it appears, that there are, in the Episcopal Church, more than three hundred vacant Congregations. Bishop Chase writes from Ohio: "With anguish of heart inexpressible, I have been forced to see the field of God's husbandry lie waste."

There are no documents from the Congregational Church, as a body, exhibiting the want of ministers. Our authority therefore, on this subject, must be the public documents of Missionary and Education Societies. Concerning Maine, we make the following extracts from the Reports of the Maine branch of the American Education Society, & the last Report of the Maine Missionary Society, "In this part of the land, there is many a moral waste to be subdued, and many a languishing vineyard to be cultivated. We look around, and behold what our Saviour saw and was moved with compassion,—multitudes scattered and exposed like sheep without a shepherd, and we pray that the great Lord of the Harvest would send forth Labourers." "From Ellsworth to Machias, a distance of sixty miles, including eight incorporated towns, there is no place to which the hungry soul may resort, from Sabbath to Sabbath for the bread of life." In the State of Maine, one hundred and twenty-seven towns, many of them extensive and populous, are destitute of Presbyterian, Episcopal, or Congregational Ministers."

In New Hampshire, the region of the Monadnock is a moral wilderness peculiarly dark and dreary. "Our Missionary," says the Report of the New Hampshire Missionary Society, "laboured in fourteen towns, and found little, feeble, and disheartened churches. They were endeavouring to strengthen the things which remain, and are ready to die; some persons, in these towns, have lived twelve years without seeing a Missionary, and some are destitute of the Bible." "Before the Rev. Mr. Burt was settled in Durham, there had been no communion in the church, in five years; and none in the churches in East Kingston and Hawke, in twenty years; and the church in New Durham, formerly containing forty members, had become extinct; and the town had been destitute of a minister thirty-five years; and the church in Southampton, which contained forty years before, sixty two members, was reduced to two females; and had been destitute of a minister twelve years." The last report of the Union Education Society in New Hampshire gives one hundred as the number of destitute churches in that State.

In Vermont, in 1821, eighty-one towns had no minister of any denomination, and one hundred and thirty nine towns had no Presbyterian, Episcopal, or Congregational minister; and the number of Congregational ministers, instead of increasing with the population, had diminished, in seven years, from 89 to 83.

In Massachusetts, there are many destitute churches, and much that is worthy of being repeated, has been written concerning them. But we know of nothing so affecting, as the dying testimony of the late venerable Dr. Lothrop, at that time more than ninety years of age. Standing on the verge of the grave, he lifts his voice in behalf of the churches in Massachusetts. "Knowing, that I must soon put off my tabernacle, I have felt desirous to stir up my fellow Christians and brethren, in the ministry, to renewed diligence and activity, in this particular field of Christian labour. Within the limits of this Commonwealth are thirty nine vacant churches and congregations, many of which have been, a long time, exceedingly depressed, and some of them struggling for

existence. This is not an imaginary statement;—I would to God it were; these churches have been planted by the pious labours of our forefathers; have shared in the gracious influences of the good Spirit; and we trust have sent many representatives to the world of glory. Hitherto they have been sustained, while the billows of affliction have been breaking upon them; but the time seems at length to have arrived when they must inevitably sink, unless something is done to save them."

In Connecticut, according to its population, more Missionaries are employed, and greater exertions are made to supply its waste places, than in any other State in the Union.

In New York, the United Domestic Missionary Society, lately formed, calls for thirty Missionaries, and asserts, that one hundred could soon be settled, if they could be obtained.

Of all the other States, there is not one, which has yet come forward, as a State, to the labour of supplying its own destitute and perishing population. There are indeed Domestic Missionary Societies, in Philadelphia, Norfolk, Richmond, Charleston, Augusta, and some other cities; one in Delaware, and one in Tennessee. But there is no Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, or Ohio Domestic Missionary Society. Will it be said, that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has a Board of Missions embracing the whole?—In all this we rejoice;—but let it be remembered, that the receipts of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for this object, in 1819 were less than the salary of one clergyman, in the city of New York.* We ask then, why there are no State Domestic Missionary Societies, in the South and West? Is it because there is no need of them? If all the Domestic Missionary Societies in New England and New York should do as much as they now do, and direct their whole attention to the single object of supplying Virginia alone with clergyman, as well as Connecticut is now supplied, they could not accomplish the object, in nine years; for they do not employ more than one hundred Missionaries annually, and in Virginia the number of clergymen is less by nine hundred and eighty six, according to the population, including those of all denominations, than in Connecticut. The editor of the Evangelical and Literary Magazine asserts without fear of contradiction, that there is not, in the State, one qualified minister for four thousand souls; and that not one in twenty of the organized Christian congregations enjoys the full benefit of pastoral labours. Again, then, we ask, why is there not a Virginia Domestic Missionary Society? Why are there not State Domestic Missionary Societies in all the south and west?—for we have a volume of testimony to shew the necessities of a vast and perishing population, and what is more melancholy still, a population increasing with unexampled rapidity, while there is no corresponding increase of religious institutions? Why then are no means adopted by the States, as States, adequate to the exigencies of the case? The answer is this: if Societies were formed and monies raised, missionaries could not be obtained. The Domestic Missionary Societies already formed cannot obtain an adequate supply, and the increase of population, alone, demands more than all, who enter the ministry. The increase of population is three hundred thousand, annually, demanding three hundred ministers, annually;—or three millions in ten years, demanding three thousand ministers every ten years; while the rate of supply, even in the present improved state of the colleges, will not exceed 150, annually, or 1500 in ten years, leaving a deficiency for the increase of population alone of 150 annually, or 1500 in ten years. In view of these facts we should sink in despair, if we could not look to God.

But amidst all our solicitude, we find in the events of the present day, peculiar reasons for encouragement. There are more than forty periodical religious publications in the United States, and not less than fifty thousand copies of them circulated, weekly, which are read by at least one hundred thousand persons. These papers receive and republish our reports and communications, and thus afford a medium, through which we can address tens of thousands, weekly, in favor of our object. In looking over the files of some of those, most extensively circulated; scarcely a paper is found which does not contain something on the subject.

Those Editors, who have acknowledged the receipts of the Treasurer of the American Education Society; who have commended the last Report to their readers; and republished interesting matter for the benefit of the Society; and sent their papers gratuitously to the Agent, will accept the grateful acknowledgments of the Directors. Our hands are strengthened by their cooperation.

We are encouraged by the Reports and Documents of Auxiliary and other Education Societies. There have been a greater number of interesting Reports, and valuable Documents, and occasional Sermons (all designed to promote the same object) within the last, than during any preceding year; and we can see in them that, we are not spending our strength for nought. While they greatly encourage us, they kindly acknowledge, that they too are encouraged and assisted by our efforts. But while we acknowledge the increase and improvement of the public Documents of the last year, we would suggest what we think important to every Education Society;—that its Report be printed, containing the constitution of the Society, and a very full Report from the Treasury, exhibiting the towns and persons contributing, and the sums contributed by each; the names of the Officers; the names of the members; the time and place of the annual meeting; and the person appointed to preach. If we are not deceived, we see reasons more numerous than we can mention, why these rules should be observed by those, on whom it devolves to prepare Reports of Education Societies. When the Report is printed, let it be carefully circulated over the whole field, which the Society is intended to include, and the officers may be certain, that it will be good seed in good ground. But if those who are invited to contribute, can say; we never saw the constitution, nor an acknowledgment of receipts from the Treasurer; we do not know the officers, nor do we know any reasons for effort in this cause; it will not be surprising if they do not contribute.—Some of the Reports of the last year, have been what they should be, and some of the Sermons have been full of important facts on the great subject of educating pious young men for the ministry; and we have reason to believe from the Reports and Sermons of the last year, that few more years shall have passed away, before it will be a reproach to those who prepare Reports, and to those who write Sermons on such occasions, if these documents are not filled with important facts on the subject.

We are encouraged by the late liberal benefactions to this and kindred objects.* These benefactions, which are on the whole visibly increasing, from year to year, evince a deep conviction in the public mind, of the vast importance of these various objects of Christian benevolence, and a full determination to make all the exertions necessary to promote them.

We are encouraged by learning the number of Students in this country, who have been received and assisted by Education Societies:

Maine Branch of Am. Education Society, 13
Union Education Society, N. H. and Vt. 14
North West Branch of Am. Ed. Society, 42
Massachusetts Benev. Education Society, 14
Massachusetts Baptist Education Society, 15
Worcester & Hampshire Co. Edu. Soc's, unknown.
Connecticut Edu. Society, more than 40
Presbyterian Education Society, N. York, 102
Baptist Education Society, N. York, 32
Philadelphia Education Society, 35
American Education Society, 414
Fifty eight having been received the last year.

Whole number as stated above, 721

All the Societies above mentioned, with two exceptions were formed since the American Education Society, and all acknowledge the encouragement which they receive from our example and Documents.

We are encouraged by the formation, within the last eighteen months, of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia Education Societies, which are intended to try the energies of these great States. How long it will be before all the Education Societies of the different denominations, Colleges and States, will feel that the great object can be most successfully promoted, as in the case of the American Bible Society, by one great National Society,

* Within the last eighteen months, a gentleman in Norwich, Vt. gave \$1,000 to the Union Education Society. A few individuals in Hanover and the vicinity, have subscribed five thousand dollars to assist indigent Students in Dartmouth College. A member of the Norfolk County Auxiliary Education Society gave one thousand dollars. Four friends of the Society in Monson, Mass. subscribed 3,500 dollars to the Monson fund for the support of Beneficiaries of the American Education Society in Monson Academy. Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore bequeathed three fifths of his estate amounting to 7,000 dollars to the Amherst Collegiate Charity Institution. Mr. Johnson of Pelham bequeathed \$5,000 to the same object, & a subscription of 30,000 dollars for the same has been obtained. A gentleman in New York has founded a Professorship in Auburn Theological Seminary. The bequest of Mr. Sherard of New-York, to the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church amount to 57,000 dollars. The bequest of Deacon John Withington of New-York, were 10,000 dollars to the American Bible Society, 10,000 dollars to the Baptist Convention, and 5,000 dollars to Columbia College, D. C. A subscription of 26,000 dollars has been raised for the Theological Seminary at Brunswick, N. J. Another of 10,000 dollars for the Episcopal Theological Seminary, and others of nearly 5,000 dollars to the Theological Seminary at Hamden Sidney College, Vir. Mr. John Oliver of Baltimore bequeathed 20,000 dollars for the education of poor children, under the care of the Hibernian Society in that city, and the Kidd fund in Ohio already gives instruction to 400 poor children.—Mr. William Scott, of Elizabethtown, N. J. has endowed a Scholarship in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and William Walker Esq. of Putnam county, Geo. another in the Columbian College, each by the gift of 2,500 dollars. Making a sum total of monies given and bequeathed within the last eighteen months, principally for the purpose of educating pious young men for the Ministry, of two hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

We do not predict; until then we bid all kindred Societies God speed.

We are encouraged by the prospect of as many worthy applicants for charitable assistance, as we can receive and educate. We look to Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes and Revivals of Religion for this supply of Beneficiaries. In Sabbath Schools, are seen those, who shall be the future Missionaries and Ministers of the cross. In Great Britain, a great majority of the orthodox ministers under 40 years of age; a still greater proportion of the missionaries from that to other countries, and Dr. Morrison, among them, who has lately translated the Bible into the language of the millions of China, became pious in Sabbath Schools. May we not hope, that very many will become pious in the Sabbath Schools of America, and be educated for the Ministry by this and kindred Societies?

We mention Bible Classes because we desire their increase, and we delight to contemplate the reciprocal action upon each other of the simultaneous efforts of the present day for the improvement of the rising generation.

But our highest encouragement arises from revivals of religion. It has been recently ascertained, that out of eighty-six young men, who are now preparing for the ministry, forty seven, if they are Christians, were subjects of revivals. For more than one half therefore of future beneficiaries and ministers of Christ, we may look to Revivals of Religion. What encouragement then do we receive from the recent and powerful revivals of religion, with which it has pleased God to bless the American Churches.

We are encouraged by the good conduct of our Beneficiaries, to hope that we are educating those who will be eminently useful in the church. The evidence of their worth is derived from the certificates of their instructors, and from their quarterly returns. This testimony relates to their diligence and progress in study; their standing as scholars and Christians; their economy and personal exertions.—It is given at the end of each quarter, by Presidents and Professors in Colleges, and instructors in Academies, and with few exceptions, is in all respects favorable to their character. During the last year, out of one hundred Beneficiaries, four have been interrupted by ill health, who are again pursuing their studies successfully. Three have been suspended for imprudence, and deprived of the quarterly appropriations for a time, who have been since restored on confession and evidence of amendment. More than ninety out of one hundred have given their instructors the satisfaction of bearing favourable testimony at the end of each quarter, concerning the excellence of their character.

The friends of the Society will be gratified to learn some general results from the quarterly returns, in confirmation of the testimony of their instructors concerning the diligence, economy and personal exertions of the Beneficiaries. First, concerning their diligence. The number of weeks, annually for study at the different colleges, is thirty-nine; the average number of weeks in which one hundred Beneficiaries attended to their studies, during the last year, was thirty-six and an half, only losing two and an half weeks each, and this too, without deducting the time, in which they were absent to teach school. Secondly, concerning their economy. The average price paid for board by each of the same number was one dollar and thirty-nine cents per week, and the average of all their expenses above their earnings, twenty-nine dollars per quarter. Thirdly, concerning their personal exertions. The amount received last year, by one hundred beneficiaries for teaching school, was two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; and the amount received for labor eight hundred and eighty dollars.

We are encouraged also, by the state of the Institutions where they are pursuing their studies. Nearly all the colleges in New England and New York, within a few years, have been unusually blessed with the refreshing influence of the Holy Spirit. Since 1820 one hundred and seventy students, in these Colleges, have given satisfactory evidence of conversion.

We notice with pleasure also the various benevolent and religious associations, in the Colleges, favourable to the formation of valuable character in the students. In almost every College there is a Theological Society; a Society of Inquiry respecting Missions; and on Sabbath morning a concert of prayer for the Literary Institutions of our country. Besides this, many of the students are engaged as teachers in Sabbath Schools. All these things are calculated to form young men for usefulness in this age of action.

We are encouraged by the facilities afforded, at these Colleges, to indigent young men to obtain an education. Ten classical Libraries, at least, have been formed in the Colleges, for the benefit of indigent students. The price of board is reduced, at some of the New England Colleges, to one dollar and one dollar and twenty five cents per week. Tuition is paid from the College funds for indigent students, at Bowdoin, Amherst, Williams

and Union Colleges. Great assistance in clothing and furniture for rooms is rendered by female benevolent associations, in Williamstown, Amherst and New Haven; and the students generally are permitted to teach school some weeks, in the winter, to procure the means of assisting themselves.

We are encouraged by the number of hopefully pious students, in the Colleges, at the present time; and the number of the same character graduated this year and last. In all the Colleges in the United States, seven hundred and eight students sustain the Christian character. One hundred and forty three of this character were graduated last year, and this year one hundred and fifty six.

We are encouraged by the favorable change, which the Colleges have already undergone, partly through the influence of Education Societies. In fifty years previous to 1810, less than one fifth of the whole number of students graduated in the United States became ministers. During the last two years more than one third of the whole number graduated are hopefully pious.

We are encouraged by the increasing interest and spirit of prayer among Christians, in behalf of our Literary Institutions. The 27th day of February last, was extensively observed with deep interest, as a day of fasting and prayer for this object; and many recollect it as one of the happiest days in their lives; having received into their own bosoms, at the time, those spiritual blessings which they implored for others. The Colleges, with few exceptions, observed the day, and it was a day to some of them long to be remembered. Generally, where it was not followed by all the gracious influences of the spirit which might have been desired, it was followed by unusual seriousness and self-examination and prayer, in the College Churches. May it not be found expedient, that a day of fasting and prayer be annually observed by the American churches for our Literary Institutions.

We are encouraged by the reflection, that through the influence of Revivals and Education Societies, at least three hundred and fifty pious young men in our Theological Seminaries; seven hundred and eight in our Colleges; and more than two hundred in our Academies; amounting to twelve hundred and fifty-eight, are pursuing their studies, who will probably become ministers of the Gospel; which is a greater number than were educated for the ministry in 30 years previous to 1810.

To revivals of religion we look for the best young men to be educated, and for that Spirit which disposes the churches to educate them. We are greatly encouraged therefore, by the special influences of the Spirit, with which it has pleased a merciful God, during the last year to bless the large cities, the different States, and different denominations of Christians in this country. Many heirs of glory, and many future ministers and missionaries, have doubtless been born again. The places left vacant by those who were not suffered to continue by reason of death, shall be supplied, and the friends of Christ be filled with joy and praise, at the increasing prosperity of his Church. One long engaged in preaching the gospel and guiding the studies of youth, who was present the last year, and took part in the exercises of the evening, is no more. If he could now speak, how would he encourage us? Having been admitted to the presence of God and the Lamb; and having felt the happiness of a redeemed and glorified spirit; and having seen the glory of those who have turned many to righteousness; and having felt more than we can feel for those remaining, on earth, without the knowledge of a Saviour—Oh! could he speak to us; would there remain any indifference to the glory of God; any, who would not highly esteem the ministry of reconciliation; any want of sympathy and prayer and effort for those who are dying in their sins, and those who desire to preach the gospel to them; any despondency after all that we have seen of the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom; any thing but thanksgiving, and honour and glory to Him who redeemed us with his blood, unless it be repentance and humiliation for our sloth, and continual prayer that the "Lord would comfort Zion; that he would make her wilderness like Eden; and her desert like the garden of the Lord."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From Sept. 30, 1822, to Sept. 30, 1823.	
Balance of Current Fund from last year	\$5,416 74
Amount received on Donations	8216 84
Do. do. Permanent Fund	100
Do. do. Interest account	1573 26
Do. do. Annual subscriptions	1057
Do. do. Notes received	18 50
Do. do. Life subscriptions	1900
	\$16,982 34
Amount paid sundry Beneficiaries	\$10,110 00
Paid for Agency in behalf of the Board, Clerk to the Board, printing Directors' Reports, &c.	1429 30
Balance of Permanent fund uninvested	100
Do. Current Fund to new account	5323 04
	\$16,982 34
Errors excepted.	
PERMANENT FUND.	
Thirty five shares in U. S. Bank Stock	\$3500 00
Seven per cent Stock of the U. States	4080 00
Brick Dwelling House	6000 00
Notes of individuals on interest	8300 00
Cash uninvested	100 00

A. P. CLEVELAND, Treas. \$21,980 00
Boston, Oct. 1, 1823.—Examined the above account, and find it correct and well vouched.
PLINY CUTLER, Auditor.

OFFICERS.

Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.
WILLIAM BARTLEY, Esq. Vice-President.
Rev. ASA EATON, Clerk.
AARON P. CLEVELAND, Esq. Treasurer.
Directors—REV. ABEL HOLMES, D. D. Rev. EZEK. PORTER, D. D. Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D. Rev. ASA EATON, Rev. WARREN FAY, Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, Rev. B. B. WILKES.

PALESTINE MISSION.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Fisk, American Missionary at Jerusalem, to Dr. Porter of Andover, dated April 28, 1823.

My first letter from the Holy City shall be to my revered instructors and beloved brethren at Andover. I have now spent four days in the city where David lived and reigned and where David's Lord and King redeemed the world. The house I inhabit stands on Mount Calvary—my little room has but one small window, and this opens toward Mount Olivet. I have walked around Zion; I have walked over Calvary; I have passed through the valley of Hinnom; drank of the waters of Siloam; crossed the brook Kedron; and have been in the Garden of Gethsemane. The next day after my arrival I made my first visit to the tomb of my Lord. I did not stop to enquire whether the place pointed out as his sepulchre is really such or not. If in this there is any delusion I was willing to be deceived for the moment. The Church was full of people, but though surrounded by them, I could not suppress my feelings. I looked at the dome which covers the tomb, and thought of the death and resurrection of my Lord, and burst into tears. I entered and knelt by the marble which is supposed to cover the spot where the body lay. My tears flowed freely, and my soul seemed to be moved in a way I cannot describe. I dedicated myself anew to my Lord, and then offered up my prayers for my father, brothers, sisters, and particular friends. I implored a blessing on Andover, and on all missionaries and ministers, and on all the world. It seemed then as if Jesus Christ the Son of God, had really suffered, died, and risen from the dead. The period of time that has elapsed since his death, dwindled to a moment. The whole seemed present and real. O, what sufferings! O, what love! Dear brethren, it was for us he bled and died. Shall we not then live to him? He died to save us from sin. Shall we not then avoid sin in all its forms? He died to save us—Can we then be unwilling to make efforts, and endure privations to save others? If you think I have made any sacrifices or undergone any hardships, I assure you I forget them all when in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. But alas! how little do I see around me of the efficacy of that blood which was shed on the cross! The Christian pilgrim cannot enter the building that covers the tomb of his Redeemer without buying permission from the enemies of his faith. I suppose at least three-fourths of the inhabitants of Jerusalem deny the divinity of our Lord, and the atoning efficacy of his death; and I fear all, or nearly all the rest, adore his mother and his disciples with almost as much devotion as himself. When I was at Gethsemane there were so many armed Turks about, that I did not think it prudent to stop, but only walked across the field.

"Where once thy churches prayed and sang Thy foes profanely roared."
I weep when I think of Zion, and look at the desolations of Jerusalem; and I am sure you would weep if you could see what I see, and you would pray earnestly that another season like that of Pentecost may be enjoyed here. My first impressions in regard to our Mission were discouraging. The first evening my spirits were depressed and desponding. But I now feel much encouraged. We have already sold and distributed about 70 Testaments and Psalters, & more than 300 Tracts, and Brother Wolff is engaged day and night in preaching to the Jews & disputing with their Rabbies. We are surrounded by dangers, & we tremble at every step; yet the Lord our Redeemer protects us, & I hope will protect us. Trusting in Him, we will go forward. Brethren, pray for us, and oh! I entreat you live near to Christ. Meditate much on his love, his death, and mediation. This will show you the world with its distinctions, pleasures and strifes, in the proper light. May that Saviour who did here bleed and die for you and me, fill our hearts with his love, and make us all good ministers of his grace; may we be crucified to the world, and the world to us, bearing about in our body the dying of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Your brother in our Lord Jesus Christ,

PLINY FISK.

INTERESTING STORY.

Showing the Usefulness of Religious Tracts.

The W—, a vessel upwards of 400 tons, was freighted from Liverpool for a trading voyage up the Mediterranean sea. I was intimately acquainted with the captain's nephew, an accomplished young man, of handsome person, but alas! a willing victim at the shrine of pleasure. He had shipped himself for the voyage as steward. When leaving Liverpool I put into his hands a small bundle of Tracts, and in proof of his esteem for me, he promised to read them at his leisure, and likewise to distribute some among the ship's company. Not an individual, from the captain to the cabin-boy, had the least sense of religion, nor do I believe they had a Bible or Testament on board. On the return of the vessel, about twelve months afterwards, as soon as my young friend could step on shore, he paid me the first visit. On my saluting him with, "Well, what cheer my lad?" he answered, (at the same time the tears trembling in his eyes), "Through the mercy of God, I am well, and the whole ship's crew." Surprised at hearing a strain of pious gratitude flow from those lips which formerly were seldom opened except to pollute them with profane conversation, I said, "William, what has produced this change in your look, your address, your language? How is it that you acknowledge it is of the Lord's mercies you are not consumed?" "Sir," said he, "I will relate particulars: You recollect on my taking leave of you, you placed in my hand a small parcel of tracts, and I promised to read them: this I have done. On leaving the port we had a favourable wind through the Channel: the wind then chopped round direct in our teeth. We had to contend with light contrary winds till we entered the Gut of Gibraltar. During this part of our voyage I had little or no opportunity to read the tracts. I did on the first Sabbath turn them over, and put a few in my pocket, and occasionally taking one out, gave it a fleeting glance, and then handed it to one of the boys or men with a smile of ridicule. On passing the Gut, we had a tedious though pleasant voyage to Smyrna. Having much time upon my hands, I now and then looked at a tract to pass away time. One evening (I well remember the evening), about an hour before sunset, scarce a breath of air, we had spread idly against the mast; the men on board, some sitting on the fore hatch, others loitering over the windlass, now and then whispering a curse instead of a prayer for a breeze; a boy sitting athwart a gun; the captain in the cabin smoking his cigar, with his allowance of grog before him; the wide and beautiful expanse of water smooth as glass, bounded by a clear and serene sky; the smoke of Mount Vesuvius just visible in the horizon bearing E. N. E.; I every object hushed into silent solitude; not a sound heard but our own breathings, and the gentle breaking of the sea against the bows of the vessel;—I was looking over the ship's side, viewing the calm and peaceful close of another day. This brought to my recollection the scenery and calmness of the evening when I took my last farewell of my friends at home. It was at sunset on a lovely evening in July. Musing thus of home, my mind had acquired a tint of melancholy. I just then put my hand in my jacket pocket, and feeling some paper took it out, and it proved to be a tract, 'The Sinner's Prayer.' I read it aloud, in the hearing of the whole of the crew, and I suppose much of the tincture of my feelings was mixed with my tone of voice. When I had read it, a curious kind of silence ensued: not one of us felt inclined to raise his eyes from what they were fixed upon, fearing to meet the look of another, and knowing that, to a man, we were all shockingly guilty of swearing. At length we looked at each other in

a side-long kind of way, and one man said, 'Mr. William, I never heard or thought of this before; this kind of reading has made me feel very strange. I'm all over trembling; I don't think I shall like to swear again; shall you Jack?' turning short to a seaman alongside of him, who looked him full in the face, and burst into tears. The shedding of tears ran like a contagion through the whole of us, even to the boy across the gun. After weeping in silence with our faces hid with our hands, one man said, 'Jack, suppose we hand up a prayer to God for forgiveness. Mr. William, you have had more learning than we, you can make a prayer.' Alas! I had never prayed; I could only sigh; I really thought my heart would burst. O how dreadful did sin appear! One of the men then broke the silence of grief. With his arms across his breast, and the tears of penitential sorrow rolling down his manly countenance, he cried out, 'O God, who made our souls, have mercy and pardon the miserable and damned crew on this deck.' Not a heart but what responded, 'Lord hear this prayer, and forgive.' But not to enter too long into detail, the Lord was pleased to work a change in the whole of the ship's company. One circumstance I must not forget to mention. The captain, a drunken swearing character, thought his men bewitched. On the following morning he came on deck, and, as usual, was giving his orders, mixed with fearful oaths, when one of the men, in a most respectful manner, begged he would not swear at them; they should obey his orders with more comfort to themselves without it. Indeed the captain remarked to a person on his return, that he was obliged to refrain from swearing, it began to appear on board so singular."—*London Exam. Mag. for Oct.*

From the New-Hampshire Repository.

REVIVAL IN NORTH-HAMPTON, N. H.
Some account of the religious attention in North-Hampton, N. H. the present year, by Rev. JONATHAN FRENCH, Pastor of the Congregational Church.

During the last winter, and for some time previous, several members of the church appeared to feel an increasing desire for the salvation of those around them. A few occasionally expressed a firm belief that we should soon be blessed with a revival.

Under the impression that the minds of professors needed to be aroused to a consideration of the necessity of a revival, and to the use of suitable means, a more than ordinary proportion of the preaching, for several months, was directed to professors. There were, however, no very encouraging appearances in the church or congregation at large. A few of the brethren, and a few of the sisters, in different neighbourhoods, continued stated meetings for prayer. But these meetings were attended by so few, that there was always occasion to pray with reference to the promise made to two or three.

At these little meetings, and by some not conveniently situated to attend them, a revival of religion was made a special subject of prayer.—Earnest intercessions were particularly offered for the youth in this place, many of whom although of as regular moral deportment as youth in general, were very indifferent to religion, and much inclined to associate in parties for vain amusement.

We had a singing school during the winter.—Singing schools here, as in many other places, had often been mismanaged, and were sometimes of injurious tendency. This school was instructed by a professor of religion, who was a student at Hampton Academy, under the patronage of the American Education Society. The school was made the subject of special prayer by some individuals, and with considerable confidence that it would be blessed. Its direct effect was the turning of the attention of young people from vain pleasures to a source of enjoyment, in which they were much interested, and which, as it was regulated and improved, was of a good moral and religious tendency.

The favourable opportunities offered in singing sacred sentiments, were improved to impress moral instruction and religious truth. The remarks of the teacher were favourably received. His addresses at the close of each term of the school were instrumental, as has since appeared, of some serious impressions, as were also his subsequent endeavours to promote the spiritual interests of those who had attended his school, and of others in this place.

In February, the writer of this account passed about three days in Candia and Chester, in which places there was then a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit. In that short time he was favoured, by some special occurrences, with peculiar advantages for witnessing the wonderful work of God, and collecting a number of interesting particulars relative to the revival. From Chester he went to Andover, where there was at that time an unusual attention in Phillips' Academy. A brief account of that journey, and of several cases of hopeful conversion in the places which have been mentioned, were related to the youth of Hampton Academy, at the request of their preceptor, and were thought to be the means of some serious impressions in the Academy and neighbourhood.

These hopeful appearances seemed to strengthen the faith of those in that town who had been desiring & praying for the special influences of the Holy Spirit. A weekly prayer meeting at first commenced especially for the members of the Academy, and afterwards attended by many of the inhabitants of the town, had been observed a considerable time. The meeting became very interesting, and Christians were excited to renewed and increased endeavours to promote the salvation of sinners. The attention issued in the hopeful conversion of a number at Hampton, several of whom have united with the church.

Some professors in North Hampton were also excited to more earnestness in prayer, & strengthened in their hope of a revival. In the latter part of February a day of fasting and prayer was proposed in this place, and all who desired a revival of religion were requested to meet for the express purpose of praying for this blessing. The meeting was solemn, and attended by more of the church, and of others, than had been expected. About that time, a youth belonging to this town was seriously impressed, while attending the Academy at Hampton. A few others in North Hampton were somewhat impressed, and by the middle of March there were three or four cases of hopeful conversion. But these instances were known only to a few persons.

The singers, at the close of their school, formed a Sacred Music Society. At one of their meetings in the month of March, one of the members of the Society was deeply affected at the singing of "Windsor," in the words

"That awful day surely come,
Th' appointed hour makes haste,
When I must stand before my judge
And pass the solemn test."

After a few days of great anxiety, that person expressed the hope of having obtained mercy. About the same time it was found that a considerable number of young people, and particularly of the singers, were seriously impressed.

In the week commencing with the fourth Sabbath in March, we witnessed, as we hope, a great display of divine grace. Between twenty & thirty in that week, trusted that they had given their hearts to God. The remainder of that month, and the first week in April, were remarkably distinguished as a season of frequent hopeful conversions.

We did not, after the first week in April, witness the flocking of numbers at once to Christ.—But a solemn attention continued, and several in the months of May, June and July, hoped that they became the subjects of renewing grace.

During this attention, between sixty and seventy expressed a hope that they had experienced a

change of heart. The most of these so far as we can judge after several months observation, appear to have been sincere. A few, we have reason to fear, have resembled the unfruitful hearers described in the parable of the "sower."

Thirty-seven have been received to the church and five are propounded to be admitted at our next communion. The whole number of inhabitants in this town, is about seven hundred & sixty. The attention, although more general among the youth than any other class, has not been confined to them. A number of heads of families, and some persons past middle age, are among the subjects.

The fruits of this attention, so far as we can yet judge, are very encouraging. The greater part of our choir of singers are now professors of religion. The taste of a large proportion of our young people is apparently changed. Their former parties of worldly pleasure have been exchanged for meetings for mental improvement, deeds of benevolence and prayer.

The stillness of this attention, thro' the whole, has probably never been exceeded. In crowded meetings we have seen the tears roll down the cheeks of many, whose countenances expressed great anxiety, while the deep silence was not interrupted by a loud sigh.

We have great occasion to be grateful to God for the grace he has bestowed, and to be humble in view of our unworthiness of so great a blessing. We have also much reason to pray, and to ask the prayers of others, that God would revive us again, that his people may rejoice in him.

J. FRENCH.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1823.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK.

Formed itself into a Domestic Missionary Society, in 1822. The grand object of the Society is, to increase the number and efficiency of Presbyterian Congregations, within the bounds of the Presbytery; not by withdrawing the members of other congregations or of other denominations, but by carrying the gospel to that great mass of population which remains unconnected with any religious society whatever.

There are 81 Churches in the city and county of New York—six others are now building. All of these will not seat more than 82,018 persons; while there are in the city, 130,000 souls. Besides, they are not so located, as to accommodate the several parts of the city equally. Some wards are sufficiently supplied, and others, with a large population are nearly destitute.

The manner of proceeding is, to select a section of the city or country, where a new congregation is needed, to provide a temporary place of worship, and to employ an able and faithful minister to proclaim the gospel in that place, and from house to house. Whenever a sufficient number, who are either the fruits of the preacher's labours, or who, from convenience, or a desire to do good, choose to worship there, a church and congregation are organized, and they take measures to erect a suitable house of worship, and call either the individual who has laboured amongst them, or some other, to become their stated pastor.

By this means, those who are not able to contribute to the support of the Gospel, are incorporated with those who are; & it is reasonable to expect, that at no great distance of time, a congregation will be collected, which shall be able to defray at least a portion of the expense of their house of worship, support the preaching of the Gospel, and unite with sister congregations, in extending the same blessings to other destitute portions of the community.

It is known from actual examination, that there are hundreds of families in New York, and those of all ranks in society, that do not stately attend any place of worship.

Will it be said that all who are disposed actually attend public worship? Let it not be forgotten that one great design of the Gospel is to excite a desire to possess and enjoy its privileges. Hundreds of families among us have never seen a minister or professed follower of Christ within their dwellings for the purpose of awakening their attention to the concerns of another world. The objection may with more propriety be made after we shall have sent forth the heralds of the cross, shall have been instrumental in erecting suitable places of worship, shall have felt, and prayed, and laboured for their salvation as much as the command of Christ, our own profession, and their pressing necessities require.

Within a few years, the number of Presbyterian churches in the city has more than doubled; & that, while the old Churches have been continually increasing in numbers & efficiency. Hundreds of immortals are now numbered with the professed followers of Christ, who, but for the efforts already made, must in all probability, have remained in the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity.—Yet nearly all that has been done hitherto, has been done by individuals; what then might be done by united and systematic efforts? The Executive Committee propose, in order to give more efficiency to the doing of the Society, that all the Churches under the care of the Presbytery, stately make a collection in its favour, at the service next succeeding the administration of the Lord's Supper, or at such other times as may be convenient.

It will be gratifying to Christians every where, to notice the spirit which prevails among the friends of evangelical religion in the largest city of the Union. The religious character of New-York, will exert an influence over the whole extent of our country; and it is undeniably a matter of the first importance that while in the infancy of its greatness, it should form a character that will remain with it to future ages; it may become a "fountain of life," whose streams will make glad the cities of God throughout the land—or, a fountain of death, pouring forth moral desolation from one extremity of the Union to the other, according to the activity or sloth of the present generation.

And the same remark, somewhat limited, holds true of all our large cities. Their moral and religious character exert a mighty influence over those sections of country connected with them by commerce; and hence is derived a powerful argument for increased and persevering exertion to give to evangelical religion a broad and firm standing in the midst of them. This is best done, by forming new churches, and raising new congregations; but without houses for worship, how shall they be formed?

The Londonderry Presbytery held an adjourned meeting in this city on Wednesday last, to meet the application of the Congregational Church and Society worshipping in Boylston-Hall, under the ministry of Rev. James Sabine, to be organized into the Presbytery of the Church. We understand, the Presbytery complied with the request, and organized the Church and Pastor accordingly.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

The Abbé J. A. Dubois, formerly a Roman Catholic Missionary in Mysore, has published in England, "Letters on the state of Christianity in India; in which the conversion of the Hindoos is considered as impracticable." A review of this strange work is contained in the London Evangelical Magazine; and it is said the argument of the Abbé "lies in a small compass." It seems the Abbé has been trying several years to convert the Hindoos, and has never succeeded in a single instance; he therefore concludes that no one else can. The Jesuits he says, have been as unsuccessful as himself, which strengthens his inference; and then "he assumes that neither the Baptists, nor any other Protestant missionaries ever made a single convert among the Hindoos." The Reviewer admits, that the Protestant missionaries never made, or pretended to make one convert; but that God has made many by their agency, comes as near demonstration as the case will admit. "Mr. Ward asserts in his *Farwell Letters*, that 'more than a thousand persons in India, have been initiated into a Christian profession by baptism, and more than 600 of these were formerly idolaters or Mahometans. About 50 of these Asiatic and heathen converts are employed in superintending stations, or as assistants to the missionaries in itinerating. The gifts of some of them are very respectable; they preach with great fluency, and their labors have been greatly succeeded: several large societies have been gathered wholly by their means.' The capital mistake which the Abbé seems to have made, is that he has apparently gone forward in his own strength, without any acknowledgment or sense of dependence on divine agency. It is probable also, that he had no proper apprehension of the spirituality of the Gospel, nor of the indispensable necessity of the influence of the Holy Ghost to render it efficacious. With these views, it is not wonderful that his labors were fruitless as one who 'beats the air'—nor is it strange, that the idolatrous Hindoos were unwilling to exchange an idolatry in which they had been educated, for an idolatry accompanied with the equally foolish and superstitious dogmas of the Roman Catholic communion."—*Watkins.*

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Missionary Spirit in Switzerland.—When the news of the dreadful ravages of the fever at Sierra Leone, during the last summer, reached the ears of the young men at the Missionary Seminary of Basle in Switzerland, instead of occasioning despondency, it seemed to animate them with a strong desire to step in and fill the vacancies occasioned by the loss of the missionaries. After hearing of the death of Messrs. Johnson and Schenel, Mr. Blumhardt writes, "It was a remarkable movement in our camp, when this lamentable news was heard among us. Every one of our brethren was preparing himself by the most serious meditations to come forward, and to offer himself as a sacrifice for the Lord. Should many more such tidings of an immortal world arrive, we could not longer detain our dear brethren—soldiers from going to the spot where the heroes of the church have fallen. The desire to be employed in the work of conversion among the poor negroes, was never stronger in our missionary house, than in these days. May the sovereign grace of the Lord Himself prepare them to stand fast on the evil day, and to live and die as true disciples of Jesus!"—This is the true spirit of Christian heroes. [N. Y. Observer.]

Bethel Society in Calcutta.—A Bethel Society has been established in Calcutta, by the mission of different denominations. It seems, that they had experienced considerable difficulty in procuring the consent of the captains and other officers to allow preaching on board their vessels; but great numbers of seamen attended, whenever permission was obtained, the missionaries were induced to adopt measures, for the permanent establishment of public worship on the Sabbath. A small vessel was accordingly purchased, in which divine service was performed by the missionaries in rotation every Sabbath morning. The encouragement given to the Society has been very gratifying. The Governor General has patronized it by becoming President, and granting perpetual moorings for the vessel. The captain of all the American ships, in port, entered into an agreement with each other to send their crews regularly to worship on board the Bethel.

Irish Females.—A meeting of ladies was held in London on the 2d of July, for the formation of a society with particular reference to the education of Irish females. The design is to establish schools where the girls, in addition to a religious education, may receive the advantages of instruction in needle-work, knitting, spinning, and other branches of knowledge belonging to their condition in society. Among the circumstances which make such a society necessary, it is stated, that in many of the remote districts of Ireland, tailors are employed to go from house to house to take stockings, the women being entirely ignorant of the use of their needles.

Daughters of Clergymen.—In England, it is contemplated to open a school for the instruction of the Daughters of Clergymen; where they may be educated at an expense much less than in the existing seminaries. The whole yearly charge will be \$62,16, for boarding, clothing and education; the residue of the necessary expense will be defrayed by charitable contributions. The establishment is to be conducted on a liberal scale, the school being open to the whole kingdom.

Mrs. Greaves, a respectable widow, native of Philadelphia, deserves an honorable place among those whose good deeds are recorded, although in a humble sphere of life, and with slender means. For many years before her death, she almost constantly employed herself in nursing poor, lying-in, and sick women. She rarely if ever, accepted any compensation for her services. When her patients, as often happened, were too poor, and which she afforded her a comfortable diet of tea, of which she was extremely fond, she provided herself, and furnished them with both tea and sugar. [Philadelphia.]

Christian Library.—A library, bearing this title, has been formed in Richmond, Va. It contains about 400 volumes of select works on theology, History, and general literature. It is the property of a Society who admit members, and grant the right of using the books for a limited period, on very reasonable terms. Such an institution can hardly fail of being highly useful.

Calmel's Dictionary of the Holy Bible.—The fourth and much improved edition of this work is now published in London. The additions of various kinds form about one third of this impression. It is in 5 vols. 4to. The subjects are illustrated by several hundred plates. Price \$46. 54 cts.

A Polish Jew, about forty years of age, who had been in England about three months, and who was said to be connected with some of the first families on the continent, was on the first Sunday in Oct. baptized at the Episcopal New Chapel in London. A large concourse of persons was present on the occasion. [Daily News.]

Education.—We take pleasure in noticing the improvement in the modern system of Education. Subjects of pleasing excitement are, according to the new plan, sought for, and wisely substituted for the use of the birch, or the more stunning effect of passionate exclamation. The youthful mind by this means is led forward with an even march, and after life, exhibits strength of reason and independency of character, which is to be traced only to the judicious management of the impressions. We make these remarks from the circumstance of some of our most influential teachers having visited, with their schools, the Egyptian Mummy, to excite in the scholar a stronger curiosity towards Ancient History. Yesterday, the pupils under the care of Mr. FICKER, distinguished for their personal beauty, attended and were met by the Union Hall Academy, forming a large assemblage of youth. [N. Y. Spectator.]

Missions in Vermont.—The Juvenile Missionary Society of Vermont, has employed missionaries for the past year whose labors have amounted to nearly four years' service. They have been successful in healing unhappy divisions, in forming churches, in exciting a desire for the settlement of ministers, and in promoting serious attention to the concerns of the soul. The Society is growing in the affections of the public. Friends are rising up in various parts of the state, to increase its efforts. A female friend in Randolph, directed, at her decease, all her property, after the payment of her just debts and funeral charges, should be sold, and the money paid into the treasury of this Society. The sum will probably amount to six or seven hundred dollars. Much has been received the past year from the towns where the missionaries have labored.

New York Bible Society.—The anniversary was held on the 10th inst. The assembly was numbered. Gen. Clarkson, in the chair—meeting was opened with reading the 6th chapter of Matthew, by Rev. Mr. Mortimer. The Managers' Report, was read by Dr. Hanson. Motions were made, seconded, and accompanied with addresses, by Rev. Dr. Woodhull, Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, Rev. Mr. Cox, and Rev. Dr. Milnor. Bibles have been distributed chiefly among the Sabbath School institutions, the different establishments of the police, and the military corps at Bedlow's Island. Receipts, a little more than \$1000—the expenditures exceeded this sum by about \$300.

New York Female Assistance Society.—The 10th anniversary was celebrated on the 10th inst.—The Clergyman that officiated were, Rev. Mr. Case, Rev. Mr. Chase, Rev. Dr. M'Alley, and Rev. Mr. Bangs. 406 persons have been relieved by the Committee—their spiritual as well as their temporal wants have been regarded. 28 of these objects of compassion have died, most of them it is hoped, in faith. 30 yet remain sick, and are maintained by the bounty of the Society. The expenditures have been about \$944—receipts, \$927.

The Gospel among Seamen.—The last "Christian Herald" contains a part of the Report of Rev. Mr. Traut, of his labors in behalf of Seamen, during the year preceding the first of May last. Seventeen weeks of that year Mr. T. was employed in different journeys to lay his object before the public. He was indisposed some part of the time, and labored in the city only 29 weeks. During the year he preached 127 times, and assisted at 154 other meetings. He travelled 1800 miles on agencies, and collected \$1350. Many Sailors have become anxious for their soul's salvation, in the course of the year, but have gone to sea, and the result of their convictions is unknown. The congregation in the Mariner's church has greatly increased in numbers, and improved in constancy of attendance and orderly conduct. The Sabbath School connected with it, is in a very flourishing condition, and promises great good to the rising generation. The number of hopeful converts has been about 20—more than half of whom have united with some Christian church.

General Convention of the Baptist Churches.—The meeting was held at Hartford, Oct. 30th and 31st. Sermon, by Rev. A. Wilcox, of Springfield, from 1 Cor. 1: 25. Mr. Wilcox was chosen moderator, and J. Merriam clerk. A Constitution was discussed and adopted unanimously. The object of the Convention, is, to assist the destitute Baptist churches in the State, in supporting the regular ministry of the Gospel, and whatever else may tend to promote the edification of the churches in holiness, and to spread the influence of evangelical religion.

By resolves passed at this meeting, the destitute churches were requested to make an annual statement to the Convention of their situation; it was recommended to all the churches to observe the Monthly Concert, and take up contributions at such meetings in aid of the missionary cause; it was also recommended to all the churches to set apart the fourth of July annually, for public thanksgiving for national prosperity and independence; and that contributions be made on that day for the civilization and religious instruction of the aborigines of our country.

Kennebec Church Conference.—The ministers and churches of Kennebec county, Maine, have followed the good example of their brethren in other parts of the State, and formed themselves into a General Conference, for mutual improvement and edification. "By uniting with this Conference no church is considered as abridging its separate rights and privileges; and no ecclesiastical power or authority shall ever be delegated to this Conference, or assumed by it."—Art. 6.

The meeting for organization was held at Winthrop, the 29th Oct.—Various religious exercises were performed. Rev. J. Sewall, delivered a sermon, from Zech. 12: 10, and a Report of the state of the churches was exhibited; after which the Lord's Supper was administered, to a deeply interested assembly of communicants. The total number of communicants in 13 churches is 460—of which 27 only have been admitted the past year. "The state of religion is low in general in the churches represented at this meeting; and yet the circumstances in many respects are far from being discouraging."

Baptist Missionary Society of Maine, met at Bangor, Oct. 2. Rev. Dr. Chapin, President; Rev. J. Haynes, Secretary; Rev. R. Norton, Treasurer. Trustees were appointed. The receipts of the past year \$325.43. The object of the Society is the support of Domestic Missions in Maine.

Methodist Tract Society, N. Y.—5000 Tracts have been distributed gratuitously the past year, and many have been sold at Camp Meetings.—The receipts from subscribers, for Tracts sold, &c. have amounted to \$371.05.

Hopewell Presbytery, Geo.—At a meeting of this body Oct. 17th and 18th, Mr. George Foot, graduate of Franklin College, was taken under the care of Presbytery, as a candidate for the gospel ministry; and Mr. Alonzo Church, a licentiate, was permitted to receive ordination.

Rev. J. Harris, was ordained to the pastoral charge of the united congregations of Denzer and Unity, S. Carolina, by the Conference Presbytery, Oct. 17. Sermon by Rev. J. S. Adams; address to the Pastor and congregation by Rev. J. B. Davis.

Revivals.—It is proposed by a writer in the Christian Mirror, that ministers or laymen, who may be well acquainted with the particulars of a revival in their vicinity, transmit an account of the same, to some officer of the American Tract Society, and that a tract consisting of these accounts be annually published, in order that they may be better preserved than in our newspapers, and more extensively made known.

Revivals.—"Zion's Herald" states, that an extensive revival is enjoyed in West Prospect, Maine; that upwards of 60 persons profess to have experienced religion within a few weeks past, and that the good work continues to progress.

In the same paper it is stated that a revival has commenced in Nantucket, and that a number of souls have recently been enabled to rejoice in the pardoning love of God.

The Methodist mission on Grand River, U. C. promises to be more successful than was anticipated when commenced. A revival has begun at both extremes of the Indian Reservation, (about 30 miles apart,) and about 30 natives of the forest, beside nearly that number of the white population, seem to have passed from death to life.—These Indians are the Mohawks.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.—The Trustees of this Institution have offered to admit 20 indigent youth, well recommended to its privileges, free from the charges for tuition, entrance and use of the Library. The College and preparatory school now contains upwards of 200 pupils. Its success since its organization two years ago, has thus far met the wishes of its most sanguine friends.

Rev. Alva Woods and Professor Stoughton, arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week, from their visit to England. It is understood that they have succeeded in securing very considerable donations for the Columbian College.

Episcopal Theological Seminary, N. Y.—Twenty one young gentlemen are attached to this Institution, as students. Some of them are indigent, and are supported by charitable aid.

The Trinitarian Congregational Church and Society in Taunton, have, with the greatest unanimity, given to Mr. CHESTER ISHAM, a call to settle over them as their Minister, to unfold to them the everlasting truths of the Gospel.—Com.

Washington, Nov. 7, 1823.—Received of Mr. N. Willis, thirty dollars, as a remittance from Mrs. Margaret Dean, of Exeter, N. H. also two dollars from "D. C." "saved by staying at home on Independent Day." RICHARD SMITH, Treas. of the American Colonization Society.

Errata.—In the Recorder of the 15th inst. it was stated that the Vermont Bible Society had \$19, 78, at their disposal—it should have been printed \$819, 78.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.—Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Cadix, dated Oct. 2d, 1823. When Ferdinand had been to church after his liberation, "all the dwellings of those marked for Constitutional principles became the prey of the blood thirsty 'Faithful,' the houses of many of our friends were ransacked and pillaged, and every thing which can contribute to freedom, instruction, or improvement, instantly burnt or broken in the streets, amidst 'Vivas' and rejoicings; some even of the higher class and priests, encouraged to the commission of these deeds. 'The effervescence,' he adds, 'among the lower class of people is intense; authorized to satiate their passions, they hunt all those who are compromised, and assassinate them when discovered. The state of the country is dreadful; it surpasses all description in anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed.' The Inquisition has been re-established in Valladolid; and it is announced, that it will be re-established throughout Spain. An impediment to this may arise from the fact, that the property is pledged for national loans.

Latest from France.—French papers to Oct. 17 have been received. They contain numerous Army and Navy details: Articles of Capitulation; Lists of Officers promoted and decorated; and accounts of Fets in all parts of Spain and France, in celebration of the successful termination of the war, and the liberation of FERDINAND. Most of these have lost their interest here, although they appeared to fill both nations with the most servile exhilaration.

The contest appeared to be nearly closed. The French troops at Cadix were embarking for France, many officers of the army had returned to Paris, and the Duke d'Angoulême was expected to arrive there early in December.

From Portugal.—A letter from Lisbon of 22nd Sept. says, The King fears dethronement by the Constitutionalists, who are seven times as numerous, in this place, as the Royalists. Seven officers of four regiments have been arrested and confined.

The Portuguese government has taken measures to effect a reconciliation between the parent country and Brazil.

FROM GERMANY.—A late table of the 30 German States, comprising the Confederation, taken from the archives of the Diet, makes the population 30,178,811 souls; the Revenue 219,933,627 florins, or \$164,950,221. The population of the Confederation is divided nearly as follows: 17 million Catholics; 13 million Protestants; and 200,000 Jews.

FROM ENGLAND—Gas Lights.—The Christian Observer states, that the length of streets now lighted with gas, in England, exceeds 215 miles; that the smaller pipes, conducting the gas to shops and private dwellings, exceed, in length, those which pass along the streets; and that the quantity of coal consumed in supplying gas, is more than thirty thousand chaldrons.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—A fact, scarcely credible, has been made known to the Commissioners of Government, respecting Ireland, viz. that in eleven counties, there is not a single book-seller's shop. Those who contend that education tends to excite a spirit of discontent and insubordination, will find it difficult to reconcile the state of Ireland with this theory.

British Revenue.—The last quarterly accounts of the revenue of Great Britain are unusually gratifying to the British public. In the customs alone, there is an increase in one quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year, of £400,000. The excise on salt, by its increase, marks an improvement in the comforts of the lower classes. The charges on the consolidated fund, in one quarter of last year was £10,800,000. During the same quarter of the present year, only £7,900,000. The exchequer bill, charged upon the growing produce of the consolidated fund, have been rapidly diminishing. In one quarter, ending July, 1823, they amounted to £3,363,352; in one quarter, ending July 1823, to £3,557,906.

The total amount of revenue for the year ending October 10th, 1823, was £49,227,105, from the following sources:

Customs,	9,959,323
Excise,	24,401,243
Stamps,	6,256,797
Post Office,	1,350,000
Taxes,	6,784,024
Miscellaneous,	471,718

THE IRISH POOR.—The London Morning Chronicle of October 16th, contains the report of the committee of Parliament, on the condition of the labouring poor in Ireland. The districts in which the distress was most severe, contained a population of 2,907,000, and it was estimated that one half of this population depended on charitable assistance. In the districts which the committee visited, they found the cause of the distress to be the failure of the potato crop. It was not because there was not grain enough, but because the poor had not money to purchase it; for the very districts where the greatest suffering was endured, exported large quantities of grain. If, therefore, the poor could have obtained labor, they could have purchased grain. The want of employment is attributed to the rapid increase of population, which was as follows: in 1695, 1,034,102—in 1731, 2,010,221—in 1791, 4,200,000—in 1804, 5,400,000—in 1821, nearly 7,000,000.

Perkins' Steam Engine.—A gentleman, recently from England, states that Mr. Perkins had contracted for the use of his engine on a branch of the Ganges, for £20,000 sterling. That it was satisfactorily ascertained that the saving of fuel would be more than one half. Mr. Perkins is now constructing an engine of 80 horse power, for a vessel between London and Margate.

A Beautiful Plant.—There is now exhibiting in the Argyle rooms, London, an American Aloe, in bloom. It is 20 feet in height, and had upon it at the time, 2000 blossoms. It flowers but once in one hundred years.

Africans having long hair and yellow skin.—Hugh Campbell, of the English navy, has addressed a letter to the editor of the London Courier, dated Sept. 29th, 1823, concerning the border of the Cape land. In confirmation of the fact, that there is such a race of people in Africa as that described, he states that in 1802 and 3, there were more natives on the island of Fernando Po, having long flowing hair and yellow skin, than of those having curled hair and black skin. He states that he saw a tribe of the same description near Capelobos.

AFRICA'S GREEK.—Lieut. Col. the Hon. Leicester Stanhope, has left London, to tender his services to the Greeks. It is stated that several other gentlemen of equal respectability, will soon follow him.

Intelligence from Zante, dated Aug. 6th, states, that the plague had made great havoc in the Turkish fleet; more than 12,000 seamen having fallen victims to it since the 17th of June.

Smyrna, Sept. 1.—From Spectator-Oriental. The Greeks have lately prevented Corinth from being supplied with provisions. Three Turkish vessels of war, with three merchant vessels, made the coast of Corinth. The Pacha who commanded in the citadel, sent officers to beg them to land the provisions with which they were loaded. It was done—but immediately a corps of 2000 Greeks appeared from behind the mountains, and advanced rapidly. The Turks who had landed, had only time to re-embark, leaving all the provisions on the beach in the power of the Greeks.

FROM SYRIA.—Accounts from Antioch to June 20th, state that earthquakes continue to be felt almost daily, throughout Syria, which in some instances have done great damage. Besides these calamities, more than one thousand persons have recently lost their lives by the overflowing of the Orontes.

SOUTH AMERICA.—From Colombia.—By an arrival at Baltimore, intelligence is received, that the army under Gen. Paez, with Gen. Bermudez, second in command, had made considerable progress in the attack upon Porto Cabello. The Spanish garrison had been forced to retire to the fortress in the island. On the 5th of Oct. a division of 3000 men, under Col. Lyster, marched from Caracas, to reinforce the besieging army.—Two sloops of war already blockaded the harbor of Porto Cabello, and a naval expedition was fitting out at La Guayra and Cumana, to attack the place by sea.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated Sept. 15th, 1823, to the editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser.—I have before stated to you, the names of the persons at the head of the different departments of state; the enlightened policy they pursued, and the rapid progress they were making in the moral and intellectual improvement of the people. These gentlemen, who will retain their places, have done much; but much remains to be done, before the grand work of which the foundation is now laid, will be finished. I have also mentioned the courteous manner in which our agent was received, and how greatly it elevated us in their estimation, that the United States felt received them as a sister Republic. They hailed the news with acclamations of joy. "Washington's march" and "Hail Columbia," resounded from the different bands of music in the public square. I only lament that our minister, Mr. Rodney, did not come immediately to this Republic.

Guatemala.—Accounts from Campechy represent Guatemala as in a state of anarchy. The extensive and populous territory of Spanish America, known as the Captain Generalship of Guatemala, having recently refused to unite with the Mexican Confederation, the existence of a state of anarchy is not an unnatural result. The great mixture of white Europeans, Creoles of all shades, Indians, free blacks, and slaves, each jealous of the other, and all desirous to be superior, must produce very sanguinary scenes, should a civil war succeed to anarchy. In the centre of this territory, the British have the respectable and flourishing establishment of Honduras; and have conciliated the affections of the neighbouring Indians of what is called the *Musquito Shore*. Their King has been educated in England, is a Christian, and a great friend to the British nation, and to Missionary establishments. He can command nearly 2000 warriors, and in the event of a civil war, would probably place himself and nation under the protection of the British.—Cent.

WEST INDIES.—A large number of Friars have arrived at Havana, who were sent from Malaga, by Riego, on the 1st of Sept. When they were landed, the populace hoisted, and pelted them with stones; and could not be quieted, till the strangers cried, "Vive la Constitution."

Extract of a letter from Com. Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Thompson's Island, Oct. 25, 1823.—"Out of 140 persons, on the Island, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, 59 are sick; principally with intermittent fevers; only one case out of the whole assuming, at this time, a malignant type. They are all however, in a very low state; and I have engaged two vessels to transport them to Norfolk. I have reason to think, that the sickness will make no further progress; because such cases as have occurred, within the last 20 days, have assumed a much milder type. I have just been to visit the sick, in both Hospitals. They had the impression, (and were dejected in consequence of it,) that they could not get well here; on being told that I had made arrangements to send them home, every countenance beamed with joy."

Com. Rogers has arrived at Washington, from Norfolk. He had a prosperous voyage, and returned with his crew in fine health; having accomplished his object, the relief of the sick at Thompson's Island.

Com. Porter will return to the West Indies, in the John Adams, now fitting out, at Washington. He takes his family with him.

Piracy.—The Charles Sidney, Haskill master, was boarded and robbed Oct. 18th, near St. Thomas, by two Negroes and seven Spaniards, armed with cutlasses, muskets, pistols, and knives.

British Squadron in the West Indies.—It is very strong; consisting of twenty four sail. It is also active, in the suppression of piracy; and the greatest friendship exists between its officers, and the officers of the U. States Navy.

Kentucky Penitentiary.—There is not a single female confined, in the Penitentiary of Kentucky.

DOMESTIC.

From New-Orleans.—Advices from New-Orleans to the 31st ult. announce, that the Mayor had received an anonymous letter on a very serious subject, [a meditated insurrection of the blacks,] and that the most vigorous measures would be adopted to prevent or suppress the evil suspected. Will not fears and apprehensions of this sort, be the eternal attendants on the great curse of Slavery? And ought not measures to be adopted to remove the cause to destroy the effect?—Cent.

Licensed Gaming Houses.—Three licenses, to gaming houses, were granted, in New Orleans, the present year, for \$5000 each. Fifteen thousand dollars, thus received, were appropriated, \$12,000 to the Hospital; and 3,000 to the College.

SLAVERY.—The black population in the United States amounted in 1820, to 1,764,836. The alarming increase of the blacks casts a gloomy veil over the future prospects of the Union. It is a fact that the increase of them according to their number, is about one third greater than that of whites. If in this ratio they continue to multiply, it is calculated, that in a century, the number of blacks will amount to about twenty millions; and that of whites in the slave holding States, not exceeding fifteen. In South Carolina and Louisiana they are already more numerous than the whites. This growing evil, if not felt by the present generation, succeeding ones will have cause undoubtedly to lament.

Cherokee Indians.—They have refused to make any more Treaties with the United States respecting their land and residence. They wish to manage their own affairs in their own way.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—It appears from an advertisement in the Upper Canada Gazette, that the union by a Canal of the waters of Lake Erie and Ontario has been seriously undertaken; and that a petition will be presented to the next parliament for an act of incorporation by a company already formed.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—Yesterday the Camden Bank subscribed \$10,000 to the Loan for the Schuylkill Canal; and this morning S. Girard, Esq. took the balance \$43,000, which completes the sum of \$530,000.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—From an undoubted source, we are enabled to communicate the intelligence, that the Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature of Maryland, to survey the route of a Canal, from the Patuxent to the Potomac, have finished the survey; and find the Canal practicable. The length of it will be 90 miles; the fall 900 feet. There must be a tunnel two miles in length.

The remainder of the Erie Canal, from Tonawanda Creek, to Black Rock Harbor, is to be put under contract, the present month. To show the economy and income of the canal, it is stated, that two horses will tow a boat, of 30 tons burden, from Albany to Rochester, 207 miles, in seven days; and that \$1100 were received for tolls, on the Canal at Albany, in one day of the present month.

Ohio Canal.—The state of Ohio is directing its attention, to the improvement of its internal navigation; and the Legislature has entered upon preparatory measures, with a degree of spirit, which promises success. The surveys made, during the last session, under the authority of the Legislature, have shown, that two canal routes are practicable, between the Ohio and Lake Erie. These routes are by the Cayahoga and Muskingum; and by the Maumee and Miami. Should either of the proposed canals be made, a communication would be opened, not only between the shores of Lake Erie and the Ohio; but also, between New York and all the tributaries of the Mississippi.—According to a general calculation, it would increase the extent of internal navigation, more than 5000 miles. Mr. Williams, who has been employed in surveying the canals, has received encouragement, in the City of New York, that loans may be obtained to build them, on the credit of the state of Ohio.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—It is proposed in the Legislature of New Jersey, to invest the school fund of that state in the contemplated canal from the Delaware to the Raritan; and to build the Canal, at the risk of the state.

Legislature of Kentucky.—The message from the governor was presented on the 2d of Nov.—The University, and the Colleges, and the Asylum for the deaf and dumb, lately established at Danville, are represented as flourishing. The revenue of the state in 1821 was \$73,000; in 1823, less than \$3000.

Horse Racing.—A law has been established in Vermont, imposing a heavy penalty for horse racing.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The *Rickracks* Indians suffered more than was at first supposed, from the late expedition against them. Mr. Tilton, a respectable trader, at the Mandan Villages, states, that there were upwards of one hundred Indians, at that place, who were wounded by Col. Leavenworth's troops.

Gang of thieves, in Philadelphia.—The Mayor and other officers, were actively engaged, during the week previous to the 15th of Nov., in breaking up, and committing to prison, a numerous gang of thieves. The names of ten or twelve, some males, and some females, who were old offenders, and had been before in prison, are given; and the numerous crimes stated, for which they were arrested.

Maine Sufferers.—The agent for the sufferers, at Alna and Wiscasset, has acknowledged the receipt of \$1257 from New York City.

The expenses of the city of New York, for the last year, were 452,645 Jolls. 47 cts.—Income \$122,645.—Taxes 330,000. Among the items of expenditure, the sum of \$12,000 only, is set down for common Schools and charities.

Report from the Massachusetts Prison for 1823. No. of convicts Sept. 30th, 1822.—279. No. do. Sept. 1823.—308. 107 had been committed during the year. 230 were committed for theft; 22 for passing counterfeit money; 16 for assaults, violence, and rape; 15 for perjury; 15 for burglary; 8 for forgery; 5 for robbery; 8 for arson; and 1 for adultery. The expenses above the receipts of the institution for the year, were \$2,806.

The whole number of convicts committed to the prison since 1805 is 1730; of whom 1023 have been discharged, on the expiration of sentence; 238 have been pardoned; 15 have escaped; and 96 have died.

A Warning to the Intemperate!—Mr. Silas Graves, of Hatfield, Mass. of great property but no family, committed suicide in that town last week. He had lately become intemperate, and his mind had been haunted with continual fear of poverty, which are supposed to have occasioned this melancholy act. [See Reg.

SICKNESS.—The Board of Health, in Philadelphia, report ninety eight deaths, during the week ending Nov. 15th, of small pox &c.

The Board of Health, in New York report, only 37 deaths, in the same week.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*A History of Boston*, from its first settlement, is in the press; and will shortly be published, by a gentleman of literary character, who has been two years employed in collecting the materials. The work will consist of about 200 pages; and be furnished to subscribers at two dollars.

A concise view of the United States; their situation, extent, boundaries, population, divisions, &c. by Samuel Parmenter. This is the title of a chart just published, which presents, at one view, the most important general geographical information, arranged under the above heads; and intended for daily use.

The last Quarterly Review contains an able and interesting article, on Spain, founded on a work recently published in London, entitled, "A Visit to Spain" detailing the transactions which occurred during a residence in that country, in the lat-

ter part of 1822, and the first four months of 1823; by Michael Quin, Fellow of the Royal Society.

Seamen's Libraries.—The New York Spectator of Dec. 21st, has an article on this subject, recommending it not only to our naval officers; but to merchants, and the friends of seamen generally. It is stated that the plan originated with a society in London, and has been adopted in the United States by the Franklin 74, and the sloop of war Erie.

HISTORICAL PAINTINGS.—Col. Trumbull's fourth Picture.—The public are apprised that the celebrated artist, is preparing four historical paintings, illustrative of the most important events of the Revolution. The fourth represents the resignation by Gen. Washington of his Military Commission. The portraits of four Presidents of the U. States, besides that of Washington, are contained in the picture. Washington is represented with a countenance full of serene majesty, such as virtue alone can communicate. There is throughout the whole picture the repose of a spirit satisfied with the past, and at peace with itself; but not a gleam of vanity glows.

AGRICULTURE.—New York Cultivation.—From two acres of land in Ontario county, 258 bushels, and from two other acres, 228 bushels and 28 lbs. of Corn were gathered this year. And from two acres, 94 bushels and 33 lbs. of Wheat.

In Easton, Messrs. Pratts have raised 517 1-2 bushels Corn on three acres. They plant in trenches 20 inches wide, three rows in a trench, Corn six inches apart each way. Trenches two feet nine inches apart. They use much manure.

New Hampshire Cultivation.—It appears by the report of the Strafford County Agricultural Society, that evidence was produced that Mr. Willey, of Gilmanton, had this year raised 214 bushels of Indian Corn from one acre of land; Mr. Locke, of Barrington, 107, and 26 quarts; Joseph Edgerly 107, and 10 quarts; Joseph Otis, 104; Ebenezer Eastman, 90 1-2; Pearson Cogswell, 101, and 8 quarts; Gideon Gray 90; and Nicholas Gilman, 85 bushels. [Yeoman.]

South Carolina do.—From one acre in Pendleton District, without manure, 106 bushels of Corn, and from three other acres, 227 1-2 bushels, [Cent.]

The Agricultural Society of Charleston, S. C. offers a premium to the Manager, who shall bring the best testimonials of his skill, diligence and humanity.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr Edward W. Baxter to Miss Mary B. Tirrell; Mr Charles Foster to Miss Lydia Webb, daughter of Nathan W. Esq.; Mr Benj. B. Swan to Miss Eliza Sylvester; Mr John Kimball, Jun. to Miss Joanna Page Emmons; Mr Jonas Chickering to Miss Eliza Sumner Harraden; Mr William H. Gillard to Miss Eliza Coleman; Capt. Zebina Horton to Miss Candace Spear; Mr Andrew Barr to Miss Lucy Patten; Mr Edward Francis to Miss Eleanor, daughter of Mr John Ashton; Mr William Smith to Mrs Mary Morris; Mr Justus Lincoln to Miss Maria Watson; at Long-Island, Boston harbor, Mr David Tower, of Cohasset, to Miss Mary Jane Lawrence.

In Stoughton, on the 20th inst. by Rev. Joel Briggs, Mr John Tolman to Miss Polly S. Briggs.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr James Scribner, aged 36; Mrs Ann Wiswall, 39; Elizabeth Church; George R. Ward; Mr Warren Lincoln, 31; Miss Mary H. Smith, daughter of Mr Charles W. S. & Sally, wife of Mr Joseph Abrams, 46; Mrs Susan Richards, 47, formerly of Roxbury, and daughter of Mr Samuel Fisher, of Needham.—Mr Thomas Bald, 47; Mr James Miller; Sally McDonald. At Fort-Warren, Boston harbor, Mr John Burrows, 25, a native of Camden, Me.—In South-Reading, William Nichols, Esq. 38; Councillor at Law.—In Cambridge, Dea. John Walton, 80.—In Roxbury, Mr Amos Morse, 51.—In Salem, Mr Henry Appleton; Mr William Monies, 92.—In Newton, Mr Margaret, wife of Mr Thomas McNoah, 42.—In Northfield, Mr Elijah Matson, 64.—In Northbridge, widow Abigail S. Dyer, 49.—In Gardner, Simon Leland, Esq. 43.—In Newburyport, Miss Rebecca Clark, 71.—In Gloucester, Miss Esther R. Stanwood, 13.—In Pembroke, Gillman Collamore, Esq. 34.—In Brimfield, Col. Alexander Sessions, 72.—At Waltham, Mr Amos Albee, 52.

At Bellows-Falls, Vt. Mr Phineas Johnson, 43, drowned in attempting to pass Connecticut river on the ice.—In Wiscasset, Me. by suicide, Mrs Decker, wife of Capt John Decker. He was one of the unfortunate sufferers by fire in that town, and to his misfortunes may be attributed the mental derangement of his wife, under which she committed the above deed.—In Concord, N. H. Mr Charles Keniston, of Alexandria, 23.—In Grafton, N. H. Capt. Russel Mason, 77.—In Portland, Me. Hon. George Bradbury, 53, formerly a Representative in the Congress of the U. States, and more recently a member of the Senate of Maine.

Advertisements.—There has recently been (at the solicitation of friends) several Advertisements inserted in the RECORDER, not of a religious or literary character. In future such Advertisements must be declined; and this notice is given to prevent application.

SCOU GAL.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53 Cornhill, have just published, Scougal's Life of God in the Soul of Man—50 cts. bound, 25 unbound. (It will be sold as a Tract, stitched, at 8 cts. being one mill a page, to encourage its circulation gratuitously. Nov. 27.

TYTLER'S HISTORY.

JUST received, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, 53 Cornhill, Tytler's Elements of General History, continued to 1820. To which is added, a succinct History of the United States—for the use of Schools. For sale as above, all the School Books in general use. Nov. 25.

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS.

THE extraordinary effects of this easing and healing balsamic medicine in curing obstinate coughs, and in relieving many cases of Asthma, pain and weakness about the breast and lungs, has been abundantly proved by many certificates of respectable persons who have been cured by this medicine, after using other common medicines in vain, and after having followed the

POET'S CORNER.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

"They shall mount up as the lifting up of smoke."
ISAIAH.

As the dense smoke which some fierce furnace breathes,
First, slow and heavy, rolls its dusky wreaths,
Till soaring upward, toward resplendent skies,
Pure, and more pure, the curling volumes rise:
Thus, the high soul, imprisoned here below,
Takes tint and colouring from this vale of woe,
But as its fetters burst, its shroud refines,
Dull mists disperse,—the innate glory shines,
Expanding wide,—it seeks the ethereal ray
And blends unalloyed with eternal Day. H.

MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder.

A VOICE TO THE WILDERNESS:

That is, to those parts of the land which have not the enjoyment of Gospel institutions.

Respected Brethren,—That tenderness which is felt in the view of our privileges, and your destitutions, would fain enter with you into communications, tending to nearer acquaintance, and possibly to mutual benefit.

We are convinced that happiness, whether we can do much or little, lies, in great part, in promoting others' good, their spiritual good above all. But much information is sometimes required to promote that good to the best effect. The undersigned is one of a Society for educating for the ministry young men of promising talents, who have not the means of supporting their own education. This design, as appears by the Society's papers, is founded on a statement of the extreme want of gospel teachers in our country; a want, not probable to be ever supplied by ordinary means. The hand of benevolence has done what it has; and the Board of Directors, we fully believe, has faithfully employed the means intrusted to it. A hope is still indulged that men of property through the land, will yet more generally consider increasing the number of qualified teachers, as a common interest, and vital to our country's welfare. Especially at a time when the harvest is so plentiful, and the labourers so few: specially at a time, when God, who is rich in mercy, is preparing materials in such abundance, in numerous corners of the land, for his holy temple.

You in the mean time, respected brethren, will be strengthened, we hope, unto all patience, and suffer a few hints of friendly exhortation.

1. One is not to give way to despondency, as that may induce neglect of the means of obtaining what your own, and your children's highest benefit, so pressingly demand, and possibly bring a coldness, at length, to the great object itself.

2. On the other side, keeping up a lively contemplation of the worth of Christ's institutions, and the thanks which will be due to Him if these shall be sent, will doubtless do something to prepare for the reception of such a blessing.

3. Even among men, the wants of the destitute, when deeply felt by them, are the more apt to be prevailing, and a single letter, dictated by such feeling, has been known to produce a missionary within a short time. But

4. There is a God in heaven who will hear the cries of the destitute and the lowly, and come to their relief, perhaps much earlier than they may have expected. It is hoped, that in many of our destitute settlements, there are numbers, male and female, who, both individually and collectively, cease not to implore the divine compassion, for themselves and their people. And shall they look without hope to Him who hath pronounced, "I have not said to the seed of Jacob, seek ye me in vain." Isa. xlv. 19. Nay, it is very possible, their God may show them "great things which they know not." Jer. xxxiii. 3. Who can tell what numbers their own wilderness may furnish for the Education Societies to train up for the ministry? Who knows what numbers of their own sons may take them by the hand, and minister to their salvation? And what if the Lord, by such means, should render the subject of Gospel institutions more and more interesting, through all our new settlements?

5. If there are men of property whose Gospel institutions are not planted, will they not consider themselves specially called by the wants of their own people, and of so great numbers beside, to give their sons to the Lord's service, (if He vouchsafe to invite them) or take up suitable persons out of other families, if such can be found? Can they lend their property on surer interest? Can they in any way better approve themselves true fathers to their people? Those young men will naturally respect the wishes of their patrons, they will naturally care for the regions which gave them birth, and not willingly forsake them.

6. Will not men of influence likewise, make it a primary care (and combine their efforts for the purpose) to establish religious order where they dwell? The observation of the Sabbath, "the assembling of themselves together," though they have no preaching; and reading of the holy scriptures by suitable persons; that the solemnity of divine things may be the more impressed on each individual? From the days of our fathers, experience has proved, that there is a blessing in these humble efforts. And it is thus that societies are best put in order to receive a gospel ministry. If assemblies on the Lord's day be kept up, Sabbath Schools will naturally follow. And these, where there is no ministry, will be specially important, to the keeping up of religious attention.

7. It is not forgotten, that a great hindrance to the establishment of religious order, often arises from different sentiments and habits of planters collected from different quarters:—a difficulty which may be great, but perhaps not insurmountable.

Here permit a far distant friend to recommend with great confidence, but with sincere respect, a plan of meeting every Lord's day, for simple reading of the holy scriptures for the present, with only such prayers offered up as that clearly authorize; and such psalms and hymns performed, as are generally approved; cherishing, in the mean time, great love and candor; religiously abstaining from ardent debate; enquiring together, as unassuming pupils, the meaning of the sacred oracle; reverencing its sublime majesty, its wonderful spirit, its transcendent purity. Who can tell how much of harmony in all essential things, will soon grow out of this; and how much of preparation for receiving unitedly, teachers of the true doctrine; that is, who are truly scriptural, in doctrine, in spirit and in life.

You will receive, beloved brethren, these well intended hints, for such they truly are. My heart's desire, and prayer to God is, that every foot of ground, in a country He hath so favored, may be consecrated to His name by religion, by prayer, and by a kingdom of heaven among men. And that, as a lively orator once said, "where the trees of the wood were felled for a farm, a tree of life may not fail to be planted."

Brethren, I have been young, and now am old: yet I have seen no treasure in this world, comparable to the holy Scriptures. Without these, and without the religion they enjoin, we are poor with all our acquisitions; and are laying up miserably for our children. Your difficulties are not overlooked; yet it is possible, that here and there, the efforts for a heavenly interest, should be greater. May the divine favor grant to you, and to us, the needful excitement. Brethren pray for us. On our part, we shall keep you in affectionate remembrance. And such communications relative to your state, as you may be inclined to make, it is not doubted will be well received by our benevolent Societies generally. They will be in particular, by the American Education Society.—They will plead your cause the better. The Lord open the hearts of our brethren at large throughout the land: But this is saying little. The Lord himself

be your Shepherd that you may not want. He can make you lie down in green pastures, and lead you beside the still waters. So prays an unknown but sincere friend,
AN OLD DISCIPLE.

For the Boston Recorder.

ON ORDINATIONS.

Mr. Editor,—I have been a spectator of many ordinations, and have attended with interest, as to an occasion of high importance to the cause of truth; and on the whole, have been gratified. But there has always been something, I could hardly tell what, that was not just as it should be;—some deficiency somewhere, which led me to examine the subject with more particular attention. *Prolixity and inappropriateness* have frequently been mentioned as defects in the service. Probably councils have erred in both these respects. Whether they can be avoided or not, I leave for ministers to determine: sometimes they do indeed seem to invade each other's provinces; and sometimes, if the public judge rightly, they are a little too prolix. If there are existing faults the good sense and good learning of the clergy, whom all are bound to respect and love, will undoubtedly effect a reformation.

But there is one other thing I would suggest for the consideration of that valued class of community, who benevolently set over the congregation of the Lord; men who are to go before the people, to lead them out and bring them in; and it is this: whether there be not some error or misjudgment relative to the proper balance, or proportion of the several parts? And here let me inquire what, according to scripture, are the most prominent parts, and what are essential to that service? Do we read of any besides prayer with the imposition of hands, charge, and right hands of fellowship? These, if I mistake not, have always been considered as necessarily belonging to an ordination, because of the examples in the scriptures. And do we there read of any thing more? How then, I would ask, came sermons into the service as the most prominent and distinguished part of the solemnities? taking up, as in some instances, one half of the time? Can it be supposed for a moment, by a reader of Timothy and Titus, that the charge should be driven into a corner or back ground, and be under the painful necessity of hurrying over its numerous and highly important topics, in the contracted space of fifteen or twenty minutes, or be taxed with prolixity, want of consideration, or good judgment, and sometimes, alas, too often, under the insufferable embarrassment of being anticipated by the preacher? Has preaching, unless the charge be preaching, as it is considered among some in England, any necessary connexion with an ordination? If it have, where is the authority? And if it have not, what shall hinder a reformation? And here let me ask, whether any part should hold a greater prominence than the charge? or among the written parts, as they are usually called, should any be considered as holding a more distinguished and prominent place? Is any better suited to make a deep and valuable impression on the mind of a young pastor, on the church or multitude, than the charge? Provided sufficient attention were paid in the preparation of that solemn and interesting part, such as is usually paid in preparing the sermon, and sufficient time were given for the delivery, would not much be added to the solemnity and interest of the occasion?

As ordinations are now conducted the sermon is the principal part, and the better half of the time is spent before the waiting, if not impatient assembly, are permitted to witness any thing that essentially or necessarily belongs to the occasion! Besides: the preacher is often a young man; and if he is not dictatorial, he occupies in this solemnity a more prominent place than any of his fathers, whose age and inexperience demand, like those of Paul, the aged, the chief dictation and prominence in the exercises.

The following, according to my judgment, which I cheerfully submit, is a correct view of an ordination. The services may be introduced by a prayer of 3 or 10 minutes, which should introduce and seek a blessing on the occasion. A sermon of 20 or 30 minutes may be preached, introductory to the important business of the day, and may well comprise all that instruction to the people at large which the occasion may suggest, and supercede a formal and separate address to the people of the place.

The consecrating prayer of 15 or 20 minutes, with the imposition of hands, should be chiefly confined to the consecration.

The charge, necessarily composed of several distinct topics highly interesting and important, should occupy the ground, be considered the most prominent and distinguished part, be previously assigned, and be presented with all the interest and solemnity of a father to a son, and with the majesty and authority of a message from heaven: so that the people will be as interested previously to know who is to deliver the charge, as they now are to know who is the preacher. This very interesting part may occupy from thirty to fifty minutes.

The fellowship of the churches may be expressed (should the organ of communication think it not worth while to detain the venerable council, and invite a thousand people to hear and see him express his own personal regards?) in ten or fifteen minutes.

The concluding prayer of 8 or 10 minutes, consisting of thanksgiving and petition, is a winding up of the sacred scenes of the day.

Whether such a course would not be more ad rem, and of consequence, more interesting and better adapted to promote the good desired, is cheerfully submitted to the generous public.

Mikrotoros.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

For the Boston Recorder.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have issued the prospectus of a monthly periodical publication, to be entitled the "African Repository and Colonial Journal."

"The deep and increasing interest," says this prospectus, "which is felt in many parts of this country, on the subject of the efforts to colonize the free people of colour of the United States, on the African coast, has induced the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society, to propose the establishment of a periodical work, which shall furnish the public with accurate information concerning the plans and prospects of their Institution; give a minute account of its operations, and of the condition and progress of the Colony; communicate any new and interesting intelligence which may be received, relating to the geography, natural history, manners and customs of Africa; and admit into its pages such essays as may be thought calculated to advance the interests of the Colony, or the cause of African improvement, as well as select passages from authors who have already written on this subject; and important extracts from the Reports of such Foreign Associations as are making exertions to suppress the slave-trade, or relieve the African race."

That there is a "deep and increasing interest" in the cause of African improvement cannot be doubted. And while it is to be lamented that this interest is no more general and no more powerful, there is every reason to believe that to induce the people of the U. States, and more especially the people of New-England, to put forth a vigorous effort in behalf of this great object, nothing is wanting but a proper degree of information. In illustration of this remark it is enough to say, that opinions the most erroneous are frequently expressed on this subject by men of intelligence—by Christians—by Christians of enlarged and enlightened benevolence—opinions which must have originated in a mere ignorance of the real condition of the African race, and of the real character of the efforts to be made for their benefit. This ignorance, the proposed publication, if it can be supported, will afford the means of removing. It will afford to every man, who feels any interest in a subject so intimately connected with the prosperity of our country and the happiness of the human race, the means of cherishing and increasing that interest, and directing it into a proper channel of execution. It will lay before the public facts; and these facts will not only be directly known to the patrons and readers of the "Repository," but in process of time, and in one form or another, they will find their way to the knowledge of most reading and thinking men; and thus the influence of the Society, now contracted by ignorance and prejudice, will by degrees become wider and more powerful.

Doubts have been expressed respecting the propriety of such a publication. But in this country where we have all the wretchedness of a million and a half of degraded blacks, and where a magnificent scheme for the alleviation of this wretchedness is proposed to the public by an institution of comparatively slender powers and limited resources; in this country where every similar institution very justly feels its apparatus incomplete till it has its "official Gazette," is not the very existence of those doubts the strongest proof that the proposed work is absolutely necessary.

In regard to the character of the work, it requires no great sagacity to see, that notwithstanding it is thus united in the number of its topics, it can hardly yield to any other in the interest or importance of the subjects to be discussed, and of the information to be communicated. And it requires no great boldness to predict, that, if conducted as we may well expect it will be, every subscriber will find his two dollars amply repaid in the gratification of his feelings, and the enlargement of his knowledge.

Will it be too much then say, that all the friends of Africa, and more especially those to whom the prospects have been sent, ought to feel themselves called on to patronize this work, not only by their subscriptions, but by their influence; and may they not be assured that by so doing they will make an important contribution to a cause that demands the co-operation of every christian and every philanthropist. B. L.

(From the Spirit of Pennsylvania.)

Original Anecdote.—Some few years since, as Dr. Dwight was travelling through New Jersey, he chanced to stop at the stage hotel, in one of its populous towns, for the night. At a late hour of the same, arrived also at the inn, Mr. Dennis, who had the misfortune to learn from the landlord that his bed was all paired with lodgers, except one occupied by the celebrated Dr. Dwight.

"Show me to his apartment," exclaimed Dennis; although I am a stranger to the Rev. Doctor, perhaps I can bargain with him for my lodgings." The Landlord accordingly waited on Mr. Dennis to the Doctor's room, and there left him to introduce himself. The Doctor, although in his night gown, cap, and slippers, and just ready to resign himself to the refreshing arms of Somnus, politely requested the strange intruder to be seated.—The Doctor struck with the literary physiognomy of his companion, unbent his austere brow, and commenced a literary conversation. The names of Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and a host of literary and distinguished characters, for some time gave a zest and interest to their conversation, until Dr. Dwight chanced to mention Dennis.

"Dennis, the editor of the Port Folio," (says the Doctor in a rhapsody) is the Addition of the United States—the father of American belles lettres. But sir, continued he, it is not astonishing that a man of such a genius, fancy, and feeling, should abandon himself to the inebriating bowl, and bacchanalian revels?" "Sir," (said Dennis) you are mistaken: I have been intimately acquainted with Dennis for several years; and I never knew or saw him intoxicated." "Sir," (says the Doctor) you err. I have my information from a particular friend; I am confident that I am right, and you are wrong."—Dennis now ingeniously changed the conversation to the clergy, remarking that Doctors Abercrombie and Mason were among our most distinguished divines; nevertheless, he considered Dr. Dwight, president of Yale College, the most learned theologian—the first logician—and the greatest poet that America has produced. "But, sir," continued Dennis, "there are traits in his character undeserving so great and wise a man, of the most detestable description; he is the greatest bigot and dogmatist of the age!" "Sir," said the Doctor, "you are grossly mistaken; I am intimately acquainted with Dr. Dwight, and I know to the contrary." "Sir," says Dennis, "you are mistaken; I have it from an intimate acquaintance of his, whom I am confident would not tell me an untruth."—"No more slander!" says the Doctor, "I am Mr. Dwight of whom you speak!" "And I too," exclaimed Dennis, "am Mr. Dennis, of whom you spoke!" The astonishment of Dr. Dwight may be better conceived than told; suffice it to say, they mutually shook hands, & were extremely happy in each other's acquaintance.

Accidents.—Two persons, Messrs. Lefford and Thompson, and Mr. Morris were scalded to death at Mayville, Ky. by the bursting of a boiler, in one of the steam boats of that place.

At New York a Mr. Deges has been convicted of disturbing a congregation, by interrupting and addressing the Minister.

At New Orleans, three licenses for Gaming Houses were granted the present year at \$5000 each—aggregate 15,000—12,000 to the Hospital and 3000 to the College. The number of licenses are limited to six.

In the District of Columbia, Betsey Williams has been convicted of manslaughter, for killing Elijah Chenault, a constable.

AGRICULTURAL.—Indian Corn. Fall ploughing is recommended as a prevention against the mischievous effects of worms.

Curious manner of keeping Apples, Peaches, Plums, &c. fresh all the year. By M. Lemery.

Beat well together equal quantities of honey and spring water; pour it into an earthen vessel, put in the fruits freshly gathered and cover them up quite close. When the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it is fit for immediate use.

Substitute for White Lead.—Take the best lime, and slake with the smallest possible quantity of water: as soon as it is cool, add to it buttermilk, (strained so as to be free from the butter), in such proportion as will make it as thick as common white-wash; be careful that it is free from lumps. To be applied with a white-wash brush.

A specimen of Italian Summer Rye exhibited at the Hancock, Me. Cattle Show is represented as a valuable acquisition.

In raising wheat, particularly on clayey land, it is recommended to use lime freely, as manure.

Ice closets for the purpose of preserving butter and meat, in hot weather, have been attached to ice houses, with the best effects, without injuring the ice house. The ice closet should be small,—one four feet wide is sufficiently large for a small family.

The Agricultural Society of Rockingham County, N. H. recommend the orchard grass, for the following, among other reasons. It will, after mowing, grow sooner and more rapidly than other grass; it increases annually instead of diminishing like horse-grass and clover; it grows in tufts and leaves room for clover; it grows from 3 to 4 feet in height; it is well adapted to light and sandy soils.

Died.—In Ohio, Gen. RUFUS PUTNAM, 88. He raised and commanded one of the 15 regiments of the Massachusetts line of the Revolutionary army; and was engaged in most of the hard battles of the war; before the close of which he received the commission of Brigadier-General. He settled in Ohio, then a wilderness, but at his death containing a population of 561,000. He was a native of Worcester county. The Marquis de la Fayette is now the only surviving officer who held a General's commission in the war of Independence.

rendered the occasion both pleasant and interesting. It is the sincere desire of numbers who were present, that the people of Holliston may long enjoy the comfort and benefit contained in those words "behold, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."—Com.

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

HUMANITY.—Maine Sufferers.—The schr. Susan, from Charleston, S. C. has arrived in Bath, with five hundred bushels of corn, and with blankets, and thick shoes, for the relief of the sufferers.

Suppression of Intemperance.—Providence, Nov. 1st, 1823.—David E. Mann, has been appointed by the Town Council of Providence, to return the names of all retailers of liquors, and inn-keepers, who have not been licensed according to law, that they may be prosecuted.

It is ascertained by careful calculation, that \$50,000,000 will be expended this year, in the U. S. for ardent spirits, which is more than \$5 for every inhabitant.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, delivered on the 11th of Oct. before the Synod of Kentucky, composed of all the Presbyterian Clergy in the State, an address, in favour of the American Colonization Society. Important auxiliaries to this Society have recently been formed, in Wilmington, Delaware, Petersburg, and Richmond, Va. and Georgetown, D. C.

Human Life.—According to accurate tables kept in London it appears that the mean duration of the life of man is several years longer than it was 100 years ago. The English calculator attributes the increased longevity of the moderns to better food, warmer clothing, and more comfortable dwellings. No doubt the extermination of the small pox, the amelioration of several other diseases, and the increased skill in the healing art, have also had an effect to produce the gratifying result.

COMMERCIAL.—Whale Fishery.—In the memorial from the inhabitants of New-Bedford, praying for an increase of duties on imported tallow, it is stated, that the different ports of the U. States employ 42,775 tons of shipping; 2,880 seamen; and a capital of \$4,067,500, in the fisheries; that owing to the great importation of tallow, but one vessel has sailed from that port the present year; whereas, in 1822, 26 vessels, employing a capital of \$380,000; and in 1821, 28 vessels, employing a capital of \$337,000, sailed from the port of N. Bedford, to engage in the fisheries. It is also stated, that the weight of tallow imported by the U. States in 1820, was 1,880,722 lbs. equal to the proceeds of 37,734 head of cattle; in 1821, 5,613,646 lbs. equal to the proceeds of 112,272 head of cattle; during the three first quarters of 1822, 3,476,372 lbs. equal to the proceeds of 69,527 head of cattle. During the same years there were also imported, 321,546 lbs of candles. From these facts the persons concerned in the fisheries at N. Bedford, are confident that their decline is to be attributed to the importation of tallow; therefore, they resolved to petition the government to increase the duties on tallow; and to address the agricultural societies, and urge them to unite in the same petition.

Commerce of Quebec.—The following gives a comparative view of the number of vessels and their tonnage, arrived at the port of Quebec up to the 30th Oct. 1822, and the same date this year:

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Emigrants.
1822 563	145,272	7,080	10,465
1823 539	134,082	6,530	10,168

LITERARY.—Mr. Whiting, of N. York, proposes to publish the Letters of Adam Hodgson, Esq. of Liverpool, entitled "Remarks during a journey through North America, in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821; with an appendix, containing an account of several of the Indian tribes, and the principal Missionary Stations; and also, a letter of Mr. Jay, on the comparative expense of the labour of freemen and slaves."

Montreal, Nov. 6th.—The first number of the Quebec Gazette, published by authority, and conducted by Dr. Fisher, the King's Printer, was published on the 30th of Oct. It promises to introduce into these Provinces, that excellent system of political and literary inquiry which characterizes the best British newspapers.

Messrs. Wells and Lilly, have in press, a volume of Sermons and Tracts, by Rev. Samuel Cooper Thatcher, with a memoir of his life, by Rev. F. W. Greenwood.

The Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER, of Newport, R. I. has presented to the medical school of Brown University, a Medical Library, which belonged to his father, in which are many very rare and valuable books.

The United States sloop of war, Erie, capt. Deacon, which sailed from N. York on Saturday last, for the Mediterranean, was furnished with a Seaman's library, of 500 volumes, purchased by her crew.

An Apprentice's Library has been recently formed at Brooklyn, near New York.

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FEMALE EDUCATION.

JUST published, and for sale by S. T. Armstrong, No. 50, Cornhill, Female Education: A discourse delivered at the dedication of the Seminary Hall in Saugus, Jan. 15, 1822. By SERP. EMMONS, Principal of the Female Seminary. SECOND EDITION, price 12-2 cents single. Also, Rev. Dr. BEECHER'S SERMON, delivered at Worcester, Mass. Oct. 15, 1823, at the dedication of the REV. LOAMMI IVES Seminary, price 25 cts. Nov. 22.

TITLER'S GENERAL HISTORY.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill-square, have just received, a new Edition of Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern, by ALEXANDER TITLER, F. R. S. E. Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh, with a Continuation, terminating at the demise of King George the Fourth, 1820, by Rev. EDWARD NARES, D. D. President of Modern History in the University of Oxford, which are added, a succinct History of the United States; an improved Table of Chronology; a comparative view of Ancient and Modern Geography, and Questions on each section, adapted for the use of Schools and Academies, by an experienced Teacher. Nov. 22.

MERCANTILE.

For sale Alger's Key to Book-Keeping, a system of instruction, by which in the Journal and without the use of the Ledger, the merchant may at any period of extensive business, ascertain his Loss or Gain, the difference between the Cash and Personal accounts due to him, and owed by him, and the amount of merchandise unsold, without the aid of a book, and without taking an account of Stock; the result of the whole operation agreeing with that of Ledger balances. Teachers of Schools and Academies, as well as Pupils, will find this work a great relief to their labours. It is recommended by some of the Accountants and Merchants of the City. Nov. 22.

CONVERSATIONS ON ARITHMETIC.

JUST published, and for sale by LINCOLN & LAMAND, No. 53, Cornhill.—Conversations on Arithmetic, with demonstrations to each rule, in easy and familiar language; the whole of which is designed to render the study of Arithmetic pleasing and instructive to the Pupil. By LINCOLN & LAMAND. Nov. 22.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SOCIAL LIBRARIES.

THACHER'S JOURNAL, kept during the Revolutionary War, with Biographical Sketches of several General Officers, viz. Gates, Stark, Sullivan, Sturgen, Knox, Putnam, Heath, La Fayette, Lincoln, Conway, and Amherst. Bradford's History of Massachusetts, embracing that interesting period from 1765 to 1775. Bigland's History of England, in 2 vols. continued to a late period.

History of Modern Europe, in 1 volume. Hallam's History of the Middle Ages, 4 vols. Bradford's Massachusetts State Papers, 1 vol.

For sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, No. 5, Cornhill, Boston, and at their stores in Portland and Burlington.

Libraries supplied on the most reasonable terms with these and any other works in the market. Committees are invited to call and examine a very large stock for the purpose of making selections. Nov. 22.

LITERARY SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE REV. J. L. BLAKE, has opened a Seminary for the instruction of Young Ladies at No. 4, Dene-street, in the various branches of Common Education, and in the Elements of History, Polite Literature, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Mathematics, and Natural Science.

Young Ladies from the country will be provided with the best masters in music, and other branches reckoned necessary parts of an accomplished education. Tuition will be from twelve to twenty-five dollars per quarter, according to the branches taught.

The winter quarter commenced Wednesday the 12th inst. *47 Nov. 22.

TIMBER MERCHANT'S GUIDE.

ALSO, A Table, whereby at one view, may be seen the solid and superficial measure of any square or unequal hewed Logs or Planks, from four to forty-seven inches; also, Plates representing the figures of the principal pieces of Timber, used in building a seventy-four gun ship of the line, in standing trees. By PETER GUILLET LAMAR, French by birth, American by choice. Just published, and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill-square. Nov. 22.

MAPS OF MAINE, at a reduced price, with the latest improvements, for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill-square—where may be found a good assortment of Books and Maps.

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PROCTOR, Dock-Square, Corner of Elm-Street, has received by the late arrival from Liverpool, his full supply of Hard Ware and Cutlery, making his assortment very extensive and complete.

Also Sheet and Bar Lead—English Blistered Tub, and Cast Steel—Elegant and common Razors—Muskets—Fowling Pieces—American and British Crown Window Glass—The whole will be sold low for cash or credit. Nov. 22.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

LIVE GESE FEATHERS prime quality—various qualities low priced do. Best curled HAIR in the rope or picked Superfine herring bone Cotton BEDTICKING, English linen do. Fine power loom Cotton do. Embossed & watered MOREENS, various colors. BEDS and MATTRESSES, all sizes and qualities. FEW CUSHIONS.

A good assortment of FRINGES, and various other articles in the Upholstry line. All at fair prices, by J. BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68, Cornhill. Nov. 15.

PARIS PAPER HANGINGS.

ENTIRELY NEW.—NINETEEN cases & bales containing a choice and elegant assortment of FRENCH P